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ABSTRACT

To identify patterns of first names over three generations, two samples of 100 Jewish families representing over 1,400 individuals from the former Soviet Union were interviewed. Sample 1 came mainly from Ukraine and European Russia; Sample 2 came from Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. Individuals in the samples were born between 1886 and 1992. Both samples show that the traditional patterns of naming a child after a deceased relative is still strong, despite, some decline. Sample 1 showed a clear tendency to use a Russian name identified by the family and/or Jewish community with a Hebrew name. Sample 2 showed a greater tendency to use a Russian or Farsi name, but not one identified with a Jewish name or a deceased relative. Statistical analyses investigate patterns of occupation, level of religious participation, source of the first name (where applicable), most popular names, and most popular sources of first name. Appendixes list the names and their sources. (Author/MSE)

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ED 368 189

Naming Patterns of Recent Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union to Israel

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Abstract

To identify patterns of first names over three generations, two samples of 100 Jewish families (involving over 1400 individuals) from the former Soviet Union were interviewed. Sample 1 came mainly from Ukraine and European Russia; Sample 2 from Uzbekistan and Tadzhistan. Individuals in the samples were born between 1886 and 1992. Both samples show that the traditional pattern of naming a child after a deceased relative is still strong although declining somewhat. Sample 1 shows a clear tendency to use a Russian name identified by the family and/or the Jewish community with a Hebrew name. Sample 2 shows a greater tendency to use a Russian (or Farsi) name but one not identified with a Jewish name or a deceased relative. Statistical analyses evaluate occupation, level of religious participation, source of the first names (where applicable), most popular names, and most popular sources of first names. Appendices show the names and their sources.

Naming Patterns of Recent Russian Immigrants to Israel

The recent migration of Jews from various parts of the Soviet Union provides an unusual opportunity to examine naming practices. Approximately 250,000 people have made this migration. These immigrants have brought with them a variety of customs and traditions. For those interested in onomastics this represents an unusual opportunity to study the first-naming practices of people and cultures that have not previously been examined.

Traditional Jewish naming practices for those in the Ashkenazi tradition require that a child be named after a deceased relative. That relative can be of either sex. This practice is not followed by Sefardic Jews who may name a child after a living relative, often a father or grandfather.

Cultural traditions were in for a big shock when the Russian Revolution took place. This was true for non-Jews as well as Jews. Certainly religious customs and institutions were denigrated between 1920 and well into the 80s. Did this pressure show up in the naming patterns? Did the relaxation of pressure beginning in the 80s show up in naming patterns?

Questions to be raised concern:

1. Patterns of name-giving to children.
2. Changes in patterns over time, perhaps due to political or social changes.

Procedure

To realize the study of naming over time, we decided to look at patterns over three generations. This included grandparents,

parents, and children. Since the traditional naming pattern for Russian Jews was to name a child after a deceased relative, we felt this would be a way of confirming respondents' accounts and showing continuity in families. Data were obtained from 100 families. Two Russian-born interviewers conducted the interviews. The procedure involved visiting the home and speaking with a key family informant or informants. Basic information was asked about family members, especially with regard to how names were selected.

Since the initial data (mostly from European Russia and Ukraine) showed that the data from the Central Asian republics might be somewhat different, a second sample mostly from that area was investigated. This second sample was also 100 families. For convenience in this paper we will refer to Sample 1 which is 78% from Ukraine, Russia, and Byelorus as "European Russian." Sample 2 which is 87% from Uzbekistan, Tadzhistan, and Kazakhstan will be referred to as "Central Asian."

Results

For each family member, a return was prepared which had as much information as possible on the first name, its reason for selection, the language of its derivation, its meaning, the family name, its origin and meaning, nickname(s) if any, languages spoken at home, year of birth, previous community in Russia, occupation, religion, level of religious observance, and whether there had been any change of name. References consulted for information on the names and their derivations include Ben Brit (1988), Gorr (1992), Gottlieb (1960), the Holy Scriptures

(1955), Kaganoff (1977), Kolatch (1984), Lawson (1991), and Sidi (1989).

The Samples

Sample 1: European Russia. There were 100 families in this sample representing 748 individuals. We omitted 38 non-Jews who had intermarried since their naming had followed a different tradition. We also found that eight individuals had been counted twice since they were members of two families (as parents and as children) bringing the total down to 703. The table also shows the totals by sex. The sample was obtained mostly in the Ramla area of Israel. While most of the families originated in European Russia and Ukraine, at least 12% did come from Central Asian Russia. The frequencies for the country of origin are shown in Table 2.

Please insert Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1 about here

Sample 2: Central Asia. The number of individuals represented by the 100 families is 846. We omitted 94 individuals who had been counted more than once since they were members of more than one family (as a grandparent, a parent, or a child). We found no Jews who had intermarried. Table 1 shows the totals by sex. Almost 70% of the sample came from Uzbekistan, 10% from Tadzhikistan, 7% from Kazakhstan. The other 11 republics plus Israel had smaller percentages (some families had children born since arrival in Israel). The frequencies are shown in Table 2. The general area from which most of immigrants

came is shown in Figure 1. Most of the people in this sample were from housing centers in Ramla and Kfar Daniel.

Socio-economic Status.

To get some idea of the background of the respondents, their occupations were classified in a way somewhat similar to that used by the United States Bureau of the Census. We show these results in Table 3.

Sample 1: European Russia. In this group we can see a relatively high percentage of professionals. There are a number of engineers, physicians, and teachers represented. There are also significant percentages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. If we exclude the percentages for babies, schoolchildren and students and only include adults, it is even clearer what a high proportion of professionals is in the sample.

Sample 2: Central Asia. Examining Sample 2, we find a somewhat different picture. While there is a percentage of professionals, the largest group is in the semi-skilled category. The sample had a large number of children and students. The sample as a whole seems more oriented toward blue-collar work. Tailors are well represented as are beauticians and barbers. If we exclude the percentages for babies, schoolchildren and students and only include adults, it is even clearer, as with Sample 1, what socio-economic levels are represented in the sample.

Please insert Table 3 about here

Religious Observance.

Religious customs and values have historically played an important role in Jewish-naming patterns. The level of religiosity would then appear to be closely related to actual naming patterns. The respondents were asked to disclose how many Jewish religious traditions were followed, whether one custom such as lighting candles on Friday nights or several customs. The tabulation of the percentage following these traditions is shown in Table 4.

Sample 1: European Russia. While about 18% of the sample follow all the customs, the overwhelming majority, about 76% either follow no customs or only one. Thus, it seems clear that the group as a whole is non-observant.

Sample 2: Central Asia. The questionnaire was slightly different from Sample 1 in that there was an additional alternative listed, "weekly synagogue attendance." The reason for this addition is that results in pilot studies of Jews from European Russia showed no synagogue attendance and the question did not seem worth asking. However, results in pilot studies with Jews from Central Asian Russia convinced us to put the question back in. The data are quite striking in that 73% of the sample followed all six of the traditions listed, 10% followed 5 traditions. The Don't Know response of about 15% is probably due in large part to those family members who are no longer alive. Thus, it seems clear that the group reports being quite observant of Jewish religious customs. It is clear that the two samples are quite different in observance of religious traditions, the

Central Asian sample being significantly more observant.

Please insert Table 4 about here

The Names

Jewish males in modern times have had two first names. One is the kinnui name by which he is known in the everyday world. This is the secular equivalent of a sacred name. From at least the twelfth century, every male Jew has had to have a shem hakodesh (sacred name) as decreed by the rabbis who wanted a sacred name for religious purposes, and a kinnui (link-name) for business purposes (these rules do not seem to have been applied so strictly to women). For a Jewish male to participate in the reading of the Torah, he has to have an acceptable Hebrew name. The only exceptions are: Alexander, Kalman, Gronim, and Todros (Women, historically, were not involved in the Torah reading).

Leo and its variations is an example of a kinnui name. Leo means "lion" and comes from Latin and Greek. When the name is used by observant Jews, it is traced to Gen. 49:9 where Jacob in his final blessing compared his son Jacob to a "lion's whelp." Thus, Leo is linked to Judah (and in some cases, the Hebrew, Arieh, also "lion'), and in the Jewish community everyone would know that the Hebrew name for a person named Leo was Yehuda, the Hebrew for Judah.

However, not all kinnui names appear to have a clear biblical link. Some may be linked by similarity of sound as Boris (Russian, "battle"), which is the kinnui name for many Jews

named Baruch (Hebrew, "blessed"). In some cases the link may be so clear that most of the members of the Jewish community would be aware of the linkage, as with Leonid. Other linkages may be so opaque that only members of the family would be aware of it. For further information on kinnui names, see Kaganoff (1977, p. 49). The Appendix shows the names and their sources as reported by our informants. Note that many kinnui names have more than one possible source.

In evaluating the names, we had to examine the language, meaning, and sources for each name. Each name was classified by language and language of origin. Since most names were given in memory of an individual, that person's name and language were also included. An Avram, Joseph, or Michael who was named after a grandfather or a Dina, Leah, or Rivka named after a grandmother was no problem since these names are directly traceable to the Bible. Yiddish names taken directly were less common. These do include though, Frida and Golda for women; Gersh (a Russian form of Hirsch) and Leib.

There were also some with Russian first names for those who were named after relatives with Russian first names, a Boris after a grandfather named Boris, a Catherine after a grandmother named Catherine. Of course, we can speculate that the Boris and Catherine may have had Hebrew names but that these have been lost. Many names involved careful evaluation of its form. Where available, nicknames and names of grandparents were helpful.

Those names which were derived from one in another language required a bit more work. Some of the names come from Farsi

(Nekhadam, "lucky"), from Georgian (Nanna, "mother"), and Tadzhik (Sivio, "new").

The data analysis for this was more complicated than anticipated. Many of the responses for older people offered no difficulty. It was known for whom they were named but a substantial number of those born before 1950 did not know. It is also true that some people because of their experiences in the Soviet Union are extremely suspicious of interviewers coming around and asking what appears to be prying questions. In cases where a name was clearly Hebrew or Yiddish or when a clearly Jewish nickname was given, we assumed that a traditional memorial naming pattern had been originally followed even though it was not known (or acknowledged) for whom the individual was named. The reason for doing so is that it is our belief that the standard naming practice before 1920 was after a deceased relative, and that this practice continued although perhaps at a reduced level. It is possible that some people, even those with Jewish nicknames and Jewish names on Soviet documents had been named in a traditional sense, i. e., from the Torah but not after a person. That is why these data have to be interpreted cautiously. In making these inferences we were helped a great deal by the names which were reported as being on marriage certificates as well as on government records.

Please insert Table 5 about here

After categorizing the names and their sources, we divided the sample into four, roughly equal time periods: 1894-1919, 1920-1949, 1950-1969, and 1970-1992 (for Sample 2: Central Asia, the first period is 1886-1919). We did this to determine whether with all the upheavals during these periods, there had been an accompanying change in naming patterns.

Sample 1: European Russia. As Table 5 shows, the Hebrew names derived from Hebrew and Yiddish indicate little fluctuation in frequency over the time periods. Most are names which were given in memory of a deceased relative. A small percentage of names are traditional in the sense of being from the Bible or associated with a Jewish holiday festival, rather than to a person. Thus, a name may be selected because it occurred during a Torah reading of the week or because it was associated with a holiday at the time of the birth. For example, some girls have been named Esther because they were born at the time of Purim. These names do not refer to deceased relatives nor do they show much fluctuation over time.

Russian names and Russian names derived from Hebrew or Yiddish do show a definite increase over the four time periods, going from less than 3% in the first period to 31% in the last period.

Sample 2: Central Asia. As Table 5 shows, the Hebrew names derived from Hebrew sources show an increase from 13% to almost 32% over the four periods. This is probably not a true increase but is probably correlated with the decline of those in the Don't Know category where Hebrew names were probably linked but not

known. The Hebrew names drawn from Russian or Yiddish language sources are insignificant in percentage. The Russian names drawn from Russian sources are less than 1% in the first period and progress to 4% in the last two periods.

As in Sample 1, a small but significant percentage of the names are those of Hebrew origin that do not commemorate a deceased person. These names, shown in Table 5, show a slight decrease from about 8% in the 1886-1919 group to about 6% in the 1970-1992 group.

Although as we saw above, some Russian names are linked to the memory of a person, the bulk of the Russian names are not.

Reasons for First Names.

One of the most important considerations for this investigation was the basis for the selection of the first name. The traditional naming pattern is to name a child after a deceased relative, often a grandparent. But, with the political changes in Russia from the time of the Revolution, coupled with the decline of religion, there was reason to believe that there would also be an accompanying decline of the traditional Jewish naming pattern.

The Don't Know group is something else. While some might argue that they, too, were traditionally named (and we agree that they probably were), we took a more conservative approach in our tabulations and have listed them separately. Fortunately, the Probable Traditional and the Don't Know groups decrease over time.

The trend to point out is in the Liked category. Here,

individuals were not named after anyone. Parents and others in the family chose the name for a variety of reasons, but not according to a religious tradition.

Please insert Table 6 about here

Sample 1: European Russia. As Table 6 shows, the Liked Name category increases from about 3% in the first period to almost 32% in the final period. Over one-half of these were Russian names.

Another way of demonstrating these changes and trends is shown by Figure 2. The Traditional and Probably Traditional categories have been combined. As we can see, there is no clear trend for the decline of traditional naming practices. There is a decline in the Don't Know category and there is an increase in the Liked category.

Please insert Figures 2 and 3 about here

Sample 2: Central Asia. As Table 6 shows, the Liked Name category increases from about 5% in the first period (1886-1919) to almost 43% in the final period (1970-1992). Of the total of 162 names in the Liked category, 60 were Russian names. Of these 60, 47 (the majority) were chosen during the last time period.

Figure 3 also demonstrates these changes and trends. The Traditional and Probably Traditional categories have been combined. As we can see, there is a clear trend for the decline

of traditional naming practices. There is a decline in the Don't Know category and a clear increase in the Liked category.

Most Common Names

One item of interest is the most popular names. We have tried to select the 10 most popular among men and women and among the source names.

Sample 1: European Russia. Looking at the men's names in Table 7, we see Michael, Alexander, Joseph, Lev, Avram, and David which are clearly identified as Hebrew names. Perhaps a word of comment is due on Alexander. While Alexander is not a name of Hebrew origin, it has been acceptable as a Jewish name since the twelfth century (Kaganoff, p. 49). Although Michael has not historically been a common Jewish name, its choice by Jews seems to have been favorably affected by the Russian milieu where St. Michael is an important figure in the Orthodox Church. Lev is a name which can be ambiguous in its origin. It has a clearly Russian root ("lion") and also a Hebrew root ("heart"). The Hebrew association is discussed below. Because of its dual status, we suggest that Lev (or one of its other forms such as Leonid was popular with Jews).

Returning to the point on the acceptance of the name Michael by Orthodox Russians, it is interesting to note the comment of Gerhart. (1984; p. 28):

> Orthodox Russians (in essence, all Russians) also tended to avoid certain names, considering them Jewish in spite of the fact that many such names were in the list of saints sbyatzbi. Such names were:

Abram, Adam, David, Isaak, Lazar, Manuel, Moise, Solomon, Emanuel.

Dina, Leah, Mariamna, Rachel, Roza, Ruph [Ruth], Sara, Esther.

Now we can turn to the non-Jewish names and try to examine their possible relationship to Jewish names.

Boris. 21 men. 4 linked the name to Baruch, 2 to the Yiddish Berel which in turn is a kinnui for Issachar, 1 to Bracha, 1 to Benjamin. For 13 there was no linkage. In these cases the initial letter of the memorialized name was retained.

Leonid. 14 men. Leonid is another popular name but for the Jewish population its meaning ("lion") was linked to Judah, the son of Jacob, the third patriarch. This is because when Jacob at his deathbed blessed his sons, he compared each of them to an animal. In the case of Judah, it was a lion. Since the Middle Ages and probably before, the name Arieh ("lion" in Hebrew) or one of its variants has been linked to the name Judah (Hebrew "Yehuda"). 3 linked to Leonid, 1 each to Helena, Lazar, Leopold, Lev, Lubov, and Nahum. For 5, no linkage was found.

Lev. 12 men. Lev is an interesting name. It can be from the Hebrew for heart or from the Russian for lion. In a sense it is an ambiguous name. 5 traced their name to the Yiddish Leibe which means lion and is a kinnui for Yehuda [Judah], 3 linked the name to Yehuda, 1 was named after Leo Tolstoy, 1 after a relative named Levi, for 2 there was no information.

Vladimir. 9 men. 2 traced the name to the Yiddish Velvel ("wolf") which is a kinnui for Benjamin, 1 linked to Zev. For 6

there were no links.

Igor. 9 men. 3 linked the name to Yaakov, 1 each to Yisrael, Yitzchak, and Ida. For 3 there were no links.

Please insert Table 7 about here

Women's Names. Examination of the top women's names shows only two which are of Hebrew origin: Anna and Rachel. The others are of Russian origin and many have links to the Hebrew names of relatives.

Helena. 12 women. 1 each to Lev, Henya [Chana], Leah, and Hiena. No links for 8.

Irene. 12 women. 1 link each to Eliyahu, Esther, Ita, Rachel, and Riva. 1 link to Russian Irina. No links for 6.

Eugenia. 11 women. 2 linked to Genya, 1 each to Evgeny, Sheiva, and Shendele. 6 no links.

Galina. 10 women. 2 linked to Genya, 1 each to Batya, Gittyal, Grisha, and Golda. 1 was a convert. For 3 there were no links.

Alexandra. 7 women. 2 had links to an Alexandra, 1 each to Abram, Sara, Shoolya [Meshulam], Sho'el [Saul], and Yitzchak.

Marina. 7 women. 2 linked to Miriam, 1 each to Michael and Moshe. 3 no links.

Nina. 7 women. 2 linked to Nehama, 1 each to Nina, Nunya, and Tzipora. We believe that Nina is really a short form of the Hebrew Pnina. 2 no links.

Sophia. 7 women. 1 each linked to Sara, Shaina, and Sophia. 4 had no links.

Svetlana. 7 women. 1 each linked to Sivio, Solomon, and Sonya. 1 was linked to Stalin's daughter. 3 had no links.

Sample 2: Central Asia. Looking at the men's names in Table 7, we also see Michael, Yacob, Joseph, Alexander, David, Shlomo, Gavriel, Moshe, and Rachmim. Michael and Alexander have been commented on above. Gavriel [Gabriel] occupies a position somewhat similar to that of Michael--not really popular in Judaism but popular in the Russian Orthodox religion as mentioned above with Sample 1.

The non-Jewish names can now be discussed.

Boris. 19 men. 12 linked the name to a Bechor, 4 to a Baruch; 1 to a Berel (Yiddish, "bear"), a kinnui for Issachar, a son of Jacob, 1 to a Chaim, & 1 parents just liked the name. In these cases the initial letter of the memorialized name was retained so that there was some sound similarity.

Yuri. 12 men. Russian form of George "farmer." 4 linked it to a Yehuda, 2 to a Nuriel, 2 to a Yochanan, 1 to a Uriel, 1 to a Yechizkiyahu, 1 to a Yair, & 1 had no link.

Roman. 8 men. Slavic name meaning "Roman." Also a popular saints' name. 2 linked it to a Rachamim, 1 to an Eliyahu, 1 to a Nataniel, 2 possibly to other names. 2 were named because parents liked the name.

In Table 7 we see the familiar Jewish women's names Tamara, Esther, and Sara from Hebrew. Rosa is derived from Yiddish. The others, Svetlana, Maria, Berta, Nelia, Zoya, and Olga, have non-Jewish origins or associations.

Svetlana/Sveta. 14 women. Russian "light." 3 linked the name

directly to a Zviya, 1 each to a Sara and a Suria. 9 had no direct links but possibly indirect links of which they were not aware. As the Appendix shows, the Farsi name, Sivio, was involved as the "religious" name for 8 of the Svetlanas. We understand that the name was often given to a child born at the time of the New Year. Note that these names have an initial sound somewhat similar to Svetlana.

Berta/Bertha. 11 women. Berta is the Russian form of the German Bertha ("bright"). 4 linked it to Bracha (Hebrew, "blessed"), 2 to Batya (Hebrew, "daughter of God"), 1 linked to Bakhmal (Farsi, "velvet"), 1 to Blor, Farsi for "mirror." For 3, the parents just liked the name.

Maria. 9 women. Russian form of Mary. The Hebrew form of Mary is Miryam, the precise meaning is not agreed upon. Some consider the meaning as "bitter," others as "sea of bitterness." However, since the name Maria was acceptable in Russia, Jews used it and made their own associations. 2 linked it to Miriam, 2 to Malka (Hebrew, ("queen"), 1 to Maphrat, a name we cannot yet yet identify. Parents just liked the name in 4 cases.

Rosa. 9 women. As noted above, Rosa is a name used mostly if not entirely by Jews in Russia. 4 were used as a Yiddish form of the Hebrew Shoshana ("rose"). The rest are not clear in their association.

Zoya. 9 women. May be of Arabic origin but the meaning is not clear. One person linked it to Leah, 1 to the Hebrew Ziva ("light, glory"), 1 to the Farsi Zaravshan, which is a river in Iran but can also mean "someone who radiates gold." Others had no

linkage.

Nelia. 8 women. Possibly a form of Cornelia (feminine form of the Latin Cornelius). However, in our sample all of the Nelias were traced to the Farsi name Nekhadam ("happiness") but none was linked to an individual.

Olga. 8 women. Russian meaning ("holy") is the final name on the list. There were 5 links to the Hebrew Abigail, 1 to the Hebrew Osnat [Asnat], the wife of Joseph. The other 2 had no links.

Sources for Most Common Names

Table 7 also shows the most common names, or sources, the children were named after. In both samples, the men's names are all from Hebrew. So are those of the women with the exception of the Farsi name Nekhadam in Sample 2.

Change of First Name

In both samples, we were able to identify individuals who had changed their names in their original country or in Israel. These data are shown in Table 8.

Please insert Table 8 about here

It is the men in Sample 1 who did the most name-changing, almost 11%. The three other groups are around 3%, much less. As the table shows, most of the name-changing was done on arrival in Israel. Examination of the data shows that most of the names were changed to a Hebrew name or form, for example, Evgeni to Gal, Helena to Ilana.

Cross-sex First Name Derivation

Sample 1 shows some cross-sex name derivation. For example, we have an Ilia who was named for a Leah, a Yuli who was named after a Yehuda. In Sample 1, 30 females had names derived from those of male relatives, but there were only 13 males with names derived from female relatives. In Sample 2, there were only 2 names of males derived from females; none for female names derived from those of males.

Please insert Table 9 about here

Discussion

Now we have to return to the original questions asked about the naming trends of Jews in Soviet Russia. At least seven factors of difference has been demonstrated as we have shown in Table 10.

Please insert Table 10 about here

What seems to appear is that the European Russian Jews had an intermarriage rate, higher occupational status, virtually no religious observance, yet maintained their traditional naming pattern. The Central Asian Jews who had no intermarriage, lower occupational status, more religious observance, had a decrease in the tradional naming pattern with an accompanying increase in non-Jewish names.

Other differences in the two samples indicate that the European Russian Jews, especially the men, had a higher rate of name change, usually to a Hebrew name than did the Jews from Central Asia.

We also noted that cross-sex name derivation was more common with Jews from European Russia. In this case, it was the women who had more of their names derived from male relatives rather than vice versa.

We can only speculate on what might account for these differences. Central Asian Jews were more free (or at least freer) to practice their religion. They lived in a Muslim-dominated area in which the open practice of Judaism was at least tolerated. We have the impression that in European Russia open practice of any religion was discouraged.

We think, then, that the Central Asian Jews were more confident of their Jewish identity and felt freer to pick a Russian (or a Farsi) name. In contrast, the European Russian Jews were up against more pressure. One of the few acts showing positive affirmation of their identity in a conformity world was the way they named their children. This is how they showed their continued identity. This notion is somewhat reinforced by the examination of the name change pattern.

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Author Notes

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Table 1.

Composition of Sample 1, Russia, by sex.

Category	Men	Women	Total
Original total	367	381	748
Minus non-Jews	23	14	37
Minus duplicates	2	6	8
Net total	342	361	703

Composition of Sample 2, Central Asia, by sex.

Category	Men	Women	Total
Original total	422	424	846
Minus duplicates	45	49	94
Net total	377	375	752

Note: There were duplicates where individuals were members of more than one family, ex., grandparents of two or more families.

Table 2.

Countries of origin: Sample 1, Russia.

Country	Frequency	Percentage
Ukraine	301	42.81%
Russia	171	24.32%
Byelorus	73	10.38%
Uzbekistan	53	7.54%
Moldava	31	4.41%
Azerbaijan	27	3.84%
Georgia	11	1.56%
Israel	8	1.14%
Lithuania	7	1.00%
Armenia	6	.85%
Romania	4	.57%
Kazakhstan	2	.57%
Caucasus	2	.57%
Estonia	1	.14%
Latvia	1	.14%
Siberia	1	.14%
Don't know	4	.57%
Total	703	99.70%

Note. The total on this table and others may vary slightly from 100% due to rounding.

In this and following tables, N = frequency of the observation.

Table 2 (Continued).

Countries of origin: Sample 2, Central Asia.

Country	N	Percent
Uzbekistan	525	69.81%
Tadzhikistan	75	9.97%
Kazakhstan	54	7.18%
Azerbaijan	22	2.92%
Israel	18	2.39%
Georgia	15	1.99%
Kyrgyzstan	15	1.99%
Daghestan	10	1.33%
Ukraine	5	.66%
Iran	4	.53%
Birobidjan	3	.40%
Russia	3	.40%
Astrakhan	1	.13%
Caucasus	1	.13%
Turkmenistan	1	.13%
Total	752	99.96%*

Table 3.

Occupational categories of sample.

	Sample 1 Russia		Sample 2 Central Asia	
1. Professional	296	42.05%	102	13.56%
2. Executive	13	1.85%	4	.53%
3. Sales	5	.71%	18	2.39%
4. Agriculture	1	.14%	5	.66%
5. Skilled	64	9.09%	71	9.44%
6. Semi-skilled	70	9.94%	159	21.14%
7. Service	25	3.55%	101	13.41%
8. Pupil/Student	114	16.19%	135	17.92%
9. Unskilled	48	6.82%	57	7.58%
10. Housewife	36	5.11%	46	6.11%
11. Baby	25	3.55%	48	6.38%
12. Pensioner	-	-	3	.40%
13. Don't Know	6	.85%	3	.40%
Total	703	99.80%	752	99.96%

Note. Variation from 100% in totals in this and other tables is due to rounding.

Table 4.

Levels of religious observance.

	Sample 1 Russia		Sample 2 Central Asia	
Level observed	N	Percent	N	Percent
No Traditions	330	46.94%	2	.27%
1 Tradition	206	29.30%	1	.13%
2 Traditions	21	2.99%	1	.13%
3 Traditions	15	2.13%	4	.53%
4 Traditions*	-	-	7	.93%
5 Traditions	-	-	75	9.96%
All Traditions	125	17.78%	549	73.00%
Don't Know	6	.85%	113	15.02%
Totals	703	99.14%	752	99.98%

*Note: the question on observance of traditions was not exactly the same for the two samples. The Central Asian sample specifically listed five traditions, the Russian only three.

Table 5.

Language origins of traditional names.

Sample 1: Russia

Lang & Source	1894-1919 N	1894-1919 Percent of Period	1920-1949 N	1920-1949 Percent of Period	1950-1969 N	1950-1969 Percent of Period	1970-1992 N	1970-1992 Percent of Period	Total N	Total Percent of Total
H<H	16	11.51%	46	15.98%	25	18.52%	22	15.60%	109	14.49%
H<Y	2	1.44%	3	1.04%	2	1.48%	-	-	7	.93%
Y<Y	9	6.47%	23	7.99%	18	13.33%	8	5.67%	58	7.71%
R<R	-	-	10	3.47%	10	7.41%	17	12.05%	37	4.92%
R<H	1	.72%	9	3.13%	12	8.88%	16	11.35%	38	5.05%
R<Y	3	2.16%	11	3.82%	16	11.85%	11	7.80%	41	5.45%
TRNSP	5	3.60%	2	.69%	2	1.48%	4	2.83%	13	1.73%
Total in Memory	36	25.90%	104	36.12%	85	62.95%	78	55.30%	303	40.29%
Total in Period*	139	19.77%	288	40.96%	135	19.20%	141	20.06%	703	99.99%

Table 5 (Continued).

Sample 2: Central Asia

Lang & Source	1886-1919 N	1886-1919 Percent of Period	1920-1949 N	1920-1949 Percent of Period	1950-1969 N	1950-1969 Percent of Period	1970-1992 N	1970-1992 Percent of Period	Total N	Total Percent of Total
H<H	16	13.01%	31	12.25%	36	20.93%	64	31.22%	147	19.55%
H<Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.49%	1	.13%
H<R	-	-	-	-	1	.58%	-	-	1	.13%
Y<F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.50%	2	.50%
Y<H	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.13%	1	.13%
Y<Y	1	.81%	3	1.19%	3	1.74%	1	.49%	8	1.06%
R<H	1	.81%	3	1.19%	9	5.23%	8	4.65%	21	2.79%
R<R	-	-	1	.40%	8	4.65%	9	4.39%	18	2.39%
R<Y	-	-	-	-	1	.58%	1	.49%	2	.50%
F<F	1	.81%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.13%
TNNSP	10	8.13%	31	12.25%	25	14.53%	12	5.85%	78	10.37%
Total in Memory	29	23.58%	69	27.38%	83	48.25%	99	48.29%	280	37.23%
Total in Period*	123	16.36%	252	33.51%	172	22.87%	205	27.26%	752	100.00%

Smaller percentages and the Don't Know category were omitted.

Note: *Percentages in these rows refer to the percentage during that time period in the total sample. Thus, the 139 people in the 1894-1919 period of Sample 1 compose 25.90% of the total of Sample 1 of 703.

The symbol < refers to a name which is derived from someone who has been memorialized. Thus H<H refers to someone who has a Hebrew name and has been named in memory of someone who also had a Hebrew name, ex., a David named after a grandfather with that name; H<Y refers to a Hebrew name < Yiddish name, ex., Hebrew Michael < Yiddish Mendel, etc.

F = Farsi, the main language of Iran. It is also the language of much of the area of this investigation.

TNNSP (Traditional Name Not for a Specific Person) refers to a traditional Hebrew name which is from the Bible or culture but not for a deceased relative. This entry line is for reference purposes.

Smaller percentages and the Don't Know category were omitted.

Table 6.

Patterns of first-naming by time period.

Sample 1: Russia

Time Periods

	1894-1919		1920-1949		1950-1969		1970-1992		Total N	Percent of Total
1.Trad	39	28.05%	111	38.54%	96	71.11%	94	66.66%	340	48.57%
2.Trad?	55	39.57%	66	22.91%	2	1.48%	-	-	123	17.57%
3.Liked	4	2.88%	44	15.27%	30	22.22%	45	31.91%	123	17.57%
4.DK	41	29.50%	67	22.92%	7	5.19%	1	.71%	116	16.58%
Totals	139	100.00%	288	99.64%	135	100.00%	141	99.28%	703	100.00%

Sample 2: Central Asia

Time Periods

	1886-1919		1920-1949		1950-1969		1970-1992		Total N	Percent of Total
1.Trad	31	25.20%	74	29.36%	90	52.32%	113	55.12%	308	40.96%
2.Trad?	67	54.47%	110	43.65%	19	11.05%	-	-	196	26.06%
3.Liked	6	4.88%	20	7.94%	49	28.49%	87	42.44%	162	21.54%
4.DKnow	18	14.63%	47	18.65%	12	6.98%	3	1.46%	80	10.63%
5.Others	1	.81%	1	.40%	2	1.16%	2	.98%	6	.80%
Totals	123	99.99%	252	100.00%	172	100.00%	205	100.00%	752	99.99%

Table 7.

Most common first names.

Sample 1: Russia

Men	N	Rank	Women	N	Rank
Michael	25	1	Anna/Chana [Hannah]	12	2
Alexander	23	2	Helena	12	2
Boris	21	3	Irene/Irina	12	2
Leonid	14	4	Eugenia	11	4
Joseph	12	5.5	Galina	10	5.5
Lev	12	5.5	Rachel	10	5.5
Vladimir	9	9	Lubov	8	7
Grigory	9	9	Alexandra	7	10
Avram/Avraham	9	9	Marina	7	10
David	9	9	Nina	7	10
Igor	9	9	Sophia	7	10
			Svetlana	7	10

Table 7 (Continued).

Sample 2: Central Asia

Men	N	Rank	Women	N	Rank
Michael	23	1	Tamara	19	1
Boris	19	2	Svetlana/Sveta	14	2
Yacov/Jacob	14	3	Esther	13	3
Joseph/Josiph/Yosef	13	4	Berta/Bertha	11	4
Yuri	12	5	Maria	9	6.5
Alexander	11	6.5	Rosa	9	6.5
David	11	6.5	Sara	9	6.5
Shlomo [Solomon]	10	8	Zoya	9	6.5
Roman	7	9	Nelia	8	9.5
Arthur	6	11.5	Olga	8	9.5
Gavriel [Gabriel]	6	11.5			
Moshe [Moses]	6	11.5			
Rachmim	6	11.5			

Table 7 (Continued).

Sources for most common first names.

	Sample 1: Russia				
Men	N	Rank	Women	N	Rank
Michael	19	1	Chana [Hannah]	21	1
Avram/Avraham	15	2	Rivka [Rebecca]	11	2
Yitzchak [Isaac]	13	3	Rachel	8	3
Yehuda [Judah]	12	3	Esther	7	5
David	12	5.5	Miriam	7	5
Moshe [Moses]	12	5.5	Sara	7	5
Yaakov [Jacob]	12	5.5	Dvora [Debora]	6	7.5
Leib	11	8	Leah	6	7.5
Alexander	10	9	Dina	5	9.5
Gershel/Hirsh	9	10	Faigel	5	9.5

Note: Because of some ties, there are more than 10 names in some columns.

Sample 2: Central Asia

Men	N	Rank	Women	N	Rank
Michael	16	1	Esther	17	1.5
Moshe [Moses]	14	3	Tamar	17	1.5
Shlomo [Solomon]	14	3	Sara	15	3
Yosef [Joseph]	14	3	Mazal	14	4.5
Yaakov [Jacob]	13	5	Yafa	14	4.5
Avram/Avraham	12	6.5	Rachel	13	6
Bechor	12	6.5	Leah	10	7.5
David	11	8	Miryam [Miriam]	10	7.5
Eliyahu [Elihu]	9	10	Malka	9	9
Gavriel [Gabriel]	9	10	Nekhadam	8	10.5
Rachamim	9	10	Shoshana	8	10.5

Note: Because of some ties, there are more than 10 names in some columns.

Names in brackets reflect English spellings of Bible names.

Table 8.

Change of first name.

	Where changed	Men		Women	
Sample 1	In Israel	33	9.64%	11	3.05%
European	In Russia	4	1.17%	-	-
Russia	Totals	37	10.82%	11	3.05%
Sample 2	In Israel	12	3.18%	10	2.67%
Central	In Asia	1	.27%	-	-
Russia	Totals	13	3.45%	10	2.67%

Note. Percentages refer to comparisons of the sex within that sample, i. e., 9.64% of the total number of men in the Russian sample (342) had changed their first names on arrival in Israel.

Table 9.

Cross-sex first name derivation.

	Male Names Derived from Female Names		Female Names Derived from Male Names	
Sample 1 European Russia	13	3.80%	30	8.31%
Sample 2 Central Asia	2	.53%	-	-

Note. Thus, in Sample 1, 13 males (3.80% of the male sample) had names derived from female relatives.

Table 10. Summary of results.

Measures	European Russia	Central Asia
Intermarriage	5% of original sample	None
Occupational Status	Higher	Lower
Religious Observance	Lower	Higher
"Traditional" naming	Higher 67%->67% but fluctuates over time periods	Lower 78%->56% declines over time periods
"Liked" naming	Lower 3%->32% over time periods	Higher 5%->43% over over time periods
Change of name	Higher, Men 10.82% Similar, Women 3.05%	Lower, Men 3.05% Similar, Women 2.67%
Male names derived from female names	Higher 3.80%	Lower .53%
Female names derived from male names	Higher 8.31%	Lower 0%

Figure 1. Map of the general area.

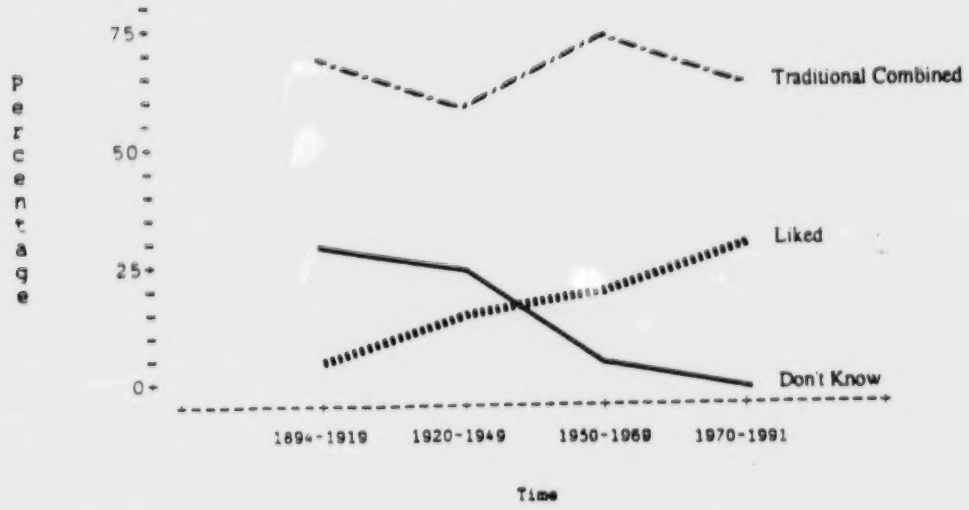

Figure 2. Naming patterns over time: Sample 1, European Russia.

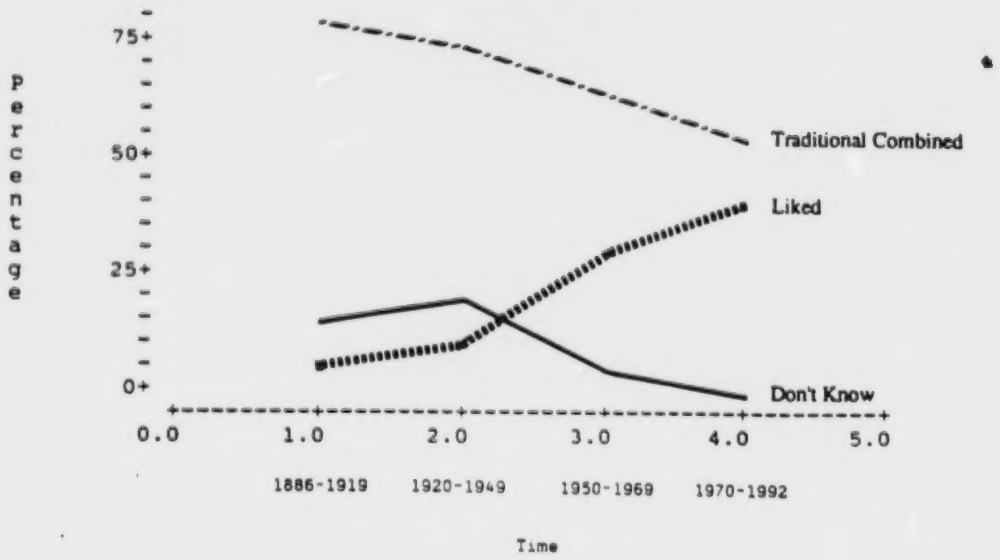

Figure 3. Naming patterns over time: Sample 2, Central Asia.

Appendix

In the text we have mentioned that while many Jews do have names that are religiously acceptable shemot kodashim, many do not.

The data for the European Russian sample were gathered first. We did not notice any pattern there of individuals having two names, a vernacular or "official" name and a kinnui, religiously acceptable "non-official" name. However, in Sample 2, Central Asia, it was apparent that many of those in the sample used the two types of first name.

Out of the 377 men, 122 (32%) reported two such names. Thus, a Boris would have a Hebrew name of Chaim (he might even be called Chaim among the family). Out of the 371 women, 174 (about 47%) reported two names, ex., a Helena having a Hebrew name of Leah. Inspection of the data indicates that the overwhelming bulk of the males with non-Hebrew first names also have Hebrew religiously acceptable first names. This trend is less pronounced with females, possibly because women traditionally did not participate in worship services where to participate in the Torah reading one had to have a Hebrew name.

Reading the Appendix

We have tried to include as much data as possible in the Appendix but the notation might be a bit confusing at first. We can examine several types of entry as samples. We hope these

examples are sufficient to example the classifications and that the few other types of naming can be followed from these examples which are from Sample 1 unless noted. See Page XXX for complete explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

1. Hebrew: Clear Source:

   Aharon Hn 2

   Here, the Hn indicates that Aharon [Aaron] is a Hebrew name and with no links in this entry. It has a frequency of 2, indicating that two males in our sample have the name.

2. Hebrew: Clear Source: Common Spelling Variants:

   Abraham Q Hn 9

   The Q shows that we found several, what we consider, slight variants in spelling (Abram, Avraam. Avrakham, etc.). The Hn again indicates it is a Hebrew name. The 6 indicates the frequency or number of individuals under that entry. All but one of the entries with a Q are in Sample 2.

3. Hebrew: Clear Source: Spelling Variants:

   Ephim <H(Efraim)

   Ephim is a shortened form of Efraim. The <H indicates that the name was derived (linked) to a deceased relative with that name.

4. Hebrew: Clear Source: Slight Spelling Variants:

   Josef/ph & Yosef H(Yosef) 12

5. Hebrew: Clear Source: Variant Form:

Kooseyel H(Yekutiel)

Kooseyel is a Hebrew name and is derived from Yekutiel "God will nourish." Since the origin may not be clear to some readers, it is shown. The nickname in modern Israel is Kuti.

6. Hebrew Source: Russian Name:

Arkady <H(Abram) 2

Here the families reported that the Arkadys were named after an Abram. Note that the initial letter of both names is the same. The practice of adopting a non-Jewish name with the same initial sound as the Hebrew name of the person memorialized is a common practice among Jews not only in Russia but in North America.

7. Hebrew and Russian Source:

Alexander Hn&Rn 13

Alexander has the distinction of being a name which is popular among both Jews and non-Jews. Alexander is one of the few names not of Jewish origin which is acceptable as a sacred name. This is traced to Alexander the Great who was highly regarded by the Jews of his day.

8. Hebrew Source: Russian "official" name, Hebrew "non-official" name (this is from Sample 2):

Arkadi#Avrom <H(Avrom)

This Arkadi was given his name by his grandfather from the Torah. The Arkadi, a Russian name, was linked by the family

to the Patriarch Abraham which becomes Avrom in Russia. of Avrom.

9. Possible Hebrew Source: Russian "official" name, Hebrew "non-official" name (this is from Sample 2):

    Arthur#Aron Rn;Hn 2

Here the "official" first name is Russian, the "non-official" name is Hebrew. The name is probably derived from the Hebrew Aharon but this could not be confirmed.

10. Russian: Clear Source:

    Arkady Rn

While two Arkadys did know the source of their name, this one did not.

11. Name Change: Hebrew to Hebrew:

    Michael>Moshe <H(Moshe)>Hn

We can speculate that the name Michael although linked to a maternal grandfather named Moshe was considered more acceptable. On arrival in Israel, the original Moshe reappeared. This pattern shows up repeatedly.

12. Name Change: Russian to Hebrew:

    Irina>Orna Rn>HN

Irina was not named after anyone. However, after arrival in Israel, she changed her name. There are several others who did have Russian names linked to a relative with a Hebrew name who did change to that name on arrival in Israel.

13. Name Change: Miscel: (this is from Sample 2)

Georgi>Jurai Rn<F(Jurai)"friend">Fn*

The Russian first name originally derived from the Farsi Jurai was changed to Jurai on arrival in Israel.

14. Multiple Entries: Same Name, Different Sources:

Alexandra <HR(Alexandra) 2

Alexandra <HR(Alexandra)<H(Abram & Alexander)2gfs F<M

Alexandra <H(Sara)

Alexandra <Y(Sho'el)<H(Shaul)F<M

Alexandra <H(Yitzchak)F<M

Alexandra <Y(Shoolya)<H(Meshulam)?

These entries show that the name Alexandra was borne by 7 females in the sample. Two were named after a relative who bore the name Alexandra (which was taken from a male relative named Alexander). This name is acceptable in both Christian and Jewish traditions as mentioned above in The Names section of the Results. One derived the name from her two grandfathers, Abram and Alexander, and represents a female name derived from a male name. Note that the pattern of deriving a female name from a male name, or vice versa, is not uncommon in the Jewish naming tradition.

A fourth Alexexandra derived her name from a Sara but we do not know for whom she was named. The fifth was named for her paternal grandfather whose Yiddish name was Sho'el which is

Shaul [Saul] in Hebrew. This is also a female name derived from a male name.

The sixth Alexandra was named after her maternal grandfather whose name was Isaac or Yitzchak (it is not clear which). Nor is it all clear what the association between Isaac/Yitzchak and Alexandra is unless it is some form of family understanding.

The last Alexandra was named after a maternal grandfather whose name was Shoolya which we believe is a shortened form of the Hebrew Meshulam.

Links

Large percentages (42% in Sample 1; 27% in Sample 2) are directly linked to deceased relatives. While it is probable that even larger percentages were also linked, we could not establish all links since so much time had elapsed and families did not know or remember the reasons for the naming.

The entries for Boris in Sample 1 are summarized below. Throughout the appendices, we have tried to show the links as the respondents reported them.

Boris. 21 men. 4 linked the name to Baruch, 2 to the Yiddish Berel which in turn is a kinnui for the Hebrew Dov ("bear") which is identified with Issachar (Jacob in his final blessing compared Issachar with "a large-boned ass" but in medieval Europe the ass was transformed to a more socially acceptable bear), 1 to Bracha,

1 to Benjamin. For 13 there was no linkage.

As can be seen, many individuals have a link name which is different from the name of the person they were named after. In many cases the initial letter of the memorialized name and some of the original sound is retained. For example, Dora is probably derived from the Hebrew Dvora [Deborah]. Nina may be derived from Penina.

Non-traditional naming after individuals

Some of those in the sample were named after specific individuals but not in the traditional sense as a memorial for someone in the family. Communist leaders figure prominently in both samples.

Sample 1. Here we find Lena, Lenina, Lina, and Vladlen all commemorating Lenin (Vladen comes from VLADimir LENin). There is a Lora whose name is an acronym for "Lenin Organizer of the Revolutionary Army." In addition, Marx is remembered by an Eleanora (the family reported that she was named after Marx's daughter). There is also a Karl named after Marx. Other communist leaders commemorated include Kirov, a hero of the Russian Revolution, and a Georgian leader Sergo Ordjonikidze. A political situation in Siberia in 1912 called the Lenski events is commemorated by a Lena.

A Nadedzda, a Natasha, a Natella, and a Renata were named

after prominent Russian actresses. A Valery was named after a Russian astronaut (Gagarin).

Three names were taken from novels, Natasha from Pushkin, Arthur and Zoya from less prominent novelists. A Lev was named after Tolstoy.

Sample 2. Two males were named after Marx and Lenin, Marlen (Marx and Lenin) and Mavlen (Marx and V Lenin); one after Lenin alone, Vilen (Vladimir Lenin); one after Jabotinsky, a famous Zionist leader, one after Emil Zola; one named Arnold after Arnold Schwarzenegger; and one named Shamir after Yitzhak Shamir, a recent Israeli prime minister.

Stories behind the names

There were a number of stories reported to us about how the names came to be given. Some are very poignant. Several reported the names were given in honor of Righteous Gentiles who protected relatives from the Nazis. One woman told us that her mother had fallen down in the marketplace writhing in pain at unexpected childbirth. Everyone ignored her. A woman named Katherine aided the mother. So, the daughter was given that name in appreciation.

Another story is how a Grigory got his name. The usual affectionate form of Grigory is Grisha. One family chose the name Gregory (actually the name of a saint) because of the Grisha form. For that family, Grisha stands for the initials of the

first names of his mother's relatives who were killed in WW2: Golda, Rachel, Isaac, Shoima [Shimon, Simon], and Abraham.

Symbols and abbreviations

The names in the investigation are listed below. The following are some explanations to symbols and abbreviations:

Ar = Arabic.

Aram = Aramaic.

F = Farsi

Ger = German

gf = grandfather

gm = grandmother

Gr = Greek

gpts = grandparents

H = Hebrew.

HR = Hebrew & Russian, refers to Alexander & Alexandra.

HY = Hebrew & Yiddish.

Q = a name with spelling variants which were in one entry.
See: Example 1, above.

Rn = Russian name or at least non-Jewish.

T = Tadzhik

Ukrn = Ukrainian

Y = Yiddish.

Other languages involved include:

Bukharsky = language spoken by Jews in an area centered on Bukhara in Uzbekistan.

Georgian

Gorsky, spoken by people from the Caucausus.

Uzbek

< = derived from

> = name changed to (most name changes were made after arrival in Israel.

M<F = a male name derived from a female name as the Dmitri who was named after a Dina.

F<M = a female name derived from a male name as the Alexandra who was named after a Yitzchak.

All of the M<F names and the F<M names are in Sample 1.

There were 14 males whose names were derived from female names (Ilia [Elijah]<Leah; Semion [Shimon]<Sonia). There were 30 female names derived from male names (Diana <David; Elizabetta <Eliezer).

n = name, as Hn = Hebrew name, Rn = Russian name.

= name on marriage records, often a Hebrew name or at least one used on Jewish marriage records. All of these are in Sample 2.

? = items for which there are questions.

Two appendices follow. Appendix A is for Sample 1 which is from European Russia; Appendix B is for Sample 2 which is from Central Asian Russia.

Appendix A: Sample 1: European Russia

Abraham Q	Hn	9
Ada	Hn	
Agnessa	<H(Nesya)	
Aharon	<Ger(Adolph)	
Aharon	Hn	2
Alaizer	H(Eliezer)	
Albert	<Ger(Adolph)	
Albina	Rn	
Alexander	Hn&Rn	13
Alexander	<Ger(Adolph)	
Alexander	<Y(Srul)<H (Yisrael)	
Alexander	<R(Arkady)	
Alexander	<H(Abraham)	
Alexander	<H(Abram)	
Alexander	Y(Shevel)<H (Sheva)	
Alexander	<Y(Isrul)&H (Yitzchak)2gfs	
Alexander-Ishak	HR(Alexander)<H (Yitzchak)	
Alexandra	<HR(Alexandra)	2
Alexandra	<H(Abram &	

	Alexander)2gfs F<M	
Alexandra	<Y(Sho'el)<H (Shaul)F<M	
Alexandra	<H(Sara)	
Alexandra	<H(Yitzchak)F<M	
Alexandra	<Y(Shoolya)<H (Shulamit)	
Alexei	Rn	
Alexei	H(Eli/Ali)	
Alisa	H(Aliza)"joyful"	
Alla	<H(Chana)	2
Alla	Rn	3
Anatoly	Rn	
Andrei	Rn	
Andrei>Aharon	<H(Aharon>Hn	
Anis	<Gr("anise", plant)	
Anna	<H(Chana)	5
Anna	<H(Chaya)	
Anna	<Y(Yankel)<H (Yaakov)F<M	
Anna>Anat	<H(Chana)>Hn	
Anna>Chana	<H(Chana)>Hn	

See also: Chana

Antonina	<H(Doba/Donia, "bear")	
Arkady	<H(Abram)	2
Arkady	Rn	
Aron	H(Aharon)	
Arthom>Tom	<H(Aharon)>Rn	
Asir>Asher	H(Asher)>Hn	
Ateri	<H(Atara)	
Avelina	<H(Abraham or Avi)F<M	
Avi	H(Avi)	
Aviat	coined fr gpts Alexander & Valentina F<M&F	
Avigail	Hn	
Avner	Hn	
Bab-Ilya	H(Elijah)	
Basheva	H(Batsheva) [Bathsheba]	
Basia	H(Batya)	3
Beatrice	Rn	
Bella	<LatIsabella	
Bella	H & Y(Belah)	

Bendrikova	<H(Baruch)?	
Benedikt	<H(Baruch)	
Benjamin	H(Binjamin)	
Berta	Rn	4
Boris	Rn	12
Boris	<H(Baruch)	4
Boris	<Y(Berel/e)<H(Dov)<H(Naftali) Naftali	2
Boris>Benjamin	Rn>Hn	
Boris	<Y(Benya)<H Binyamin	
Boris	<Y(Bracha-Riva)M<F	
Brung[h]ilda	Ger<Niebelung	
Chaia	H(Chaya)	
Chaim-Itskov	<H(Chaim) & (Itskov)<H (Yitzchak)?	
Chaim>Efim	> when he joined Communist Party	
Chana	Hn	3
Chanan	Hn	
Chava	Hn	
Chichak	Lang?	

Christina	Rn	
Daniil	H(Daniel)	
Dasia	Rn	
David	Hn	7
David	<Y&H(Hazke-David)	
David	H(David+Y(Haskel)	
Dayana	<Y(Dobe)<H(Doba)	
Denis>Dani	Rn>Hn	
Diana	Rn	
Diana	<H(David)F<M	
Diana	<Y(Dora<H(Dvora)	
Diana	<H(Dina)	
Dimitri>David	<H(David>Hn	
Dina	Hn	3
Dinora	<Y(Danile)probH (Daniel)F<M	
Dmitri	<H(David)	
Dmitri>Dany	<H(Dina)>HnM<F	
Dmitry	<Duvet Lang?David?	
Dora	<H(Dvora)	5
Edward	<H(Ettya)M<F	
Edward	Rn	
Edward	Rn<Esle?	
Efim	H(Efraim)	

Efraim	Hn	
Ekaterina	Rn	
Eleonora	Rn	
Eleonora	<Ger(Marx dau)	
Eleonora	<H(Eli)F<M	
Elina	Rn	
Elizabeth	H(Elisheva)	
Elizabetta	<H(Eliezer)F<M	
Ella	<Aram(Illa,"best")	
Ella	Y(Elke<Aram(Illa)	
Ella	<H(Yoel)F<M	
Ellina	Rn	
Emma	Rn	
Emmanuel	Hn	
Enya	H(Chana)	
Ephim	<H(Efraim)	
Ephim>Haim	<H(Chaim)>Hn	
Esther	Hn	2
Ettya	H(Ettya,"Go with God")	
Eugene	<H(Gershom)	
Eugene	Rn	
Eugenia	Rn	6
Eugenia	<Y(Genya)	2

Eugenia	<Y(Shendele)<H (Yaffe)	
Eugenia	<Y(Sheiva)<H (Sheva)?	
Eugenia	<R(Evgeny)F<M	
Eva	H(Chava)	3
Evgeni>Avi	<H(Yishai)[Jesse] >Hn	
Evgeni>Gal	Rn>Hn	
Evgenia	<Y(Pinye<H(Pinchas) F<M	
Evgeny	Rn	2
Evgeny	<Y(Gittel) Ltr "G	
Evgeny	<Y(Shendel)M<F	
Evgeny>Dany	Rn>Hn	
Evgeny>Efraim	<H(Efraim>Hn	
Faibus	Y<H(Eliezer)	
Faiga/Faina	<H(Tzipora)	4
Faina	<Y(Filya)<H (Efraim)	
Fanya	<Y(Feigel)	2
Felicia	<Y(Feigele)	
Felix	Lat"happy"=H(Asher)	
Felix	<Y(Fira)	

Fima	<H(Chaim)	
Fira	<H(Esther-Esphir)	
Fira-Leah	<H(Esther)H(Leah)	
Florida	<R(Flora)	
Florina	<Fanya<Y(Feigel?)	
Frida	Yn	2
Frida	<Y(Fruma)	
Galina	Rn	4
Galina	<R(Grisha)F<M	
Galina	<H(Batya)	
Galina	<Y(Golda)	
Galina	<Y(Genya)	
Galina	<Y(Gittyal/Gittel	
Gayane	Armenian "sword"	
Genady	<Y(Godi)<H	
	(Gedalya)	
	<H(Naftali)	
Genady	<Y(Genrich)	
	[Heinrich]	
Gennady	Rn	
Gennady	<Y(Gersh)<H(Zvi)<H	
	Naftali	
	Naftali	
Genya	Y(Genye)	2

Georgy	<Y(Gershel)<H(Zvi) <H(Naftali)	
Gersh	Y(Hirsh)<H(Zvi) <H(Naftali)	
Geula	Uzbek ("flower") also H ("redemption")	
Glikia	<Y(Gershel)<H(Zvi) <H(Naftali)F<M	
Golda	Yn	2
Golda	<Y(Genya)	
Grigori/y	<H(Gershom)	4
Grigory	<H(Gedalya)	2
Grigori	Rn	2
Grigory	N=Grisha Initials See: Note	
Gzeta	RnFem affect <Gregory F<M	
Gzeta	<RGrigory-Y(Gershel) <Y(Gershel)<H <(Zvi)<H (Naftali) F<M	
Haim-Gershel	H(Chaim)Y(Gershel)	
Helen/a	Rn	6

Helena	<Y(Henya)<H(Chana)	2
Helena	<R(Lev)<H(Arye)	
Helena>Ilana	Rn>Hn	
Helena>Ilana	<Y(Leah)>Hn	
Hilbo	Lang?	
Iana	<H(Chana)?	
Ida	Rn Used only by Jews?	3
Iddel	Y(Iddel)<H(Yehuda)	2
Igor	<H(Yitzchak)	3
Igor	Rn	2
Igor	<R(Ida)M<F	
Igor	<H(Yisrael)	
Igor>Igal	Rn>Hn	
Igor>Igal	<H(Igal)>Hn	
Ilana	Hn	
Ilia	<R(Elijah)	
Ilia	<Yevel Lang<H (Hevel)[Abel]?	
Ilia	<H(Leah) M<F	
Ilya	<Y(Ichel)<H (Yitzchak)	
Ilya	<H(Yosef)	
Inna	(Inna)lang? Poss a	2

	short form	
Inna	<Y(Isrol-Mates)F<M	
Inna	<H(Yosef)F<M	
Inna	<Y(Enye)<H(Chana)	
Irene	Rn	2
Irene	<H(Rachel)	
Irene	<Y(Ita)<H(Ora)	
Irene	<H(Eliyahu)F<M	
Irene	<H(Esther)	
Irene	<H(Riva	
Irina	Rn>Rn	3
Irina>Irene	<Rn>Rn	
Irina>Orna	Rn>Hn	
Isaac	H(Yitzchak)	6
Isidor	<H(Yitzchak)	
Israel	H(Yisrael)	3
IsraelBenZion	H(Yisrael-BenZion)	
Itah	Y(Itta)<H(Orah)	
Itam	<H(Itamar,"island")	
Jacob	H(Yaakov)	6
Janna	H(Chana)	
Josef/ph & Yosef	H(Yosef)	12
Judith	H(Yehudit)	

Julia	Rn	2
Juliana	<R(Julia+Anna)	
Juri	Rn	
Karina	Rn	2
Karl	<KARL Marx	
Katherina	Rn	2
Keile	Yn<H(Chava)	
Khonen	Y(Chone)<H (Elhanan)	
Kira	<RussRevleaderKirov	
Klara	Rn	3
Knarik	Georgian name	
Konstantin	Rn	
Kooseyel	H(Yekutiel)	
Lamara	Georgian name	
Larisa	Rn	
Lazar	H(Eliezer)	2
Leah	Hn	2
Leah-Rachel	H(LeahRachel)	
Leib	Yn<H(Yehuda)	
Leibe>Lev1948	Yn<H(Yehuda)>Hn	
Leiber	Y(Leib)<H(Yehuda)	
Leizar	H(Eliezer)	
Lena	<Lenski events1912	

	Siberia,miners shot	
Lena	Rn<Lenin	
Lenina	<Lenin	
Leonid	Rn	8
Leonid	<R(Lubov)	
Leonid	<Lazar<H(Eliezer)	
Leonid	<R(Leopold)<H Yehuda	
Leonid	<H(Nahum)	
Leonid>Arye	<R(Lev) or Y(Leib) <H(Yehuda)>Hn	
Leonid>Leon	<R(Helena)M<F>Hn	
Lev	<Y(Leibe/l)<H (Yehuda)	5
Lev	H(Levi)	2
Lev	H or R?	2
Lev	Rn	
Lev	<H(Yehuda)	
Lev	fr Tolstoy	
Lilia	Y(Lilya)	2
Lilya	<H(Tzilya)	
Lina	<R(Lenina)	
Lior	H<R(Eleanora)tran	

Liza	<Y(Leiba)	
Looser(Lazar)	H(Eliezer)	
Lora	<Lenin"Organizer of Rev. Army"F<M	
Lora	<Y(Laybe<H(Aryeh) <H(Yehuda)F<M	
Luba	Y(Liba/Leiba)	3
Lubov	Rn	7
Lubov>Leah	<Y(Leiba)>Hn	
Ludmila	Rn	
Ludmila>Leah	Rn>Hn	
Maia	<Y(Moishe)F<M	
Mara	<H(Miryam)	
Margaretha	<H(Rivka)	
Margarita	<Y(Miryam)	
Margaritha	<H(Malka)	
Maria	Rn	5
	<Y(Malia)<Ger (Amelia)	
Marina	Rn	3
Marina	<H(Miryam)	2
Marina	<H(Moshe)initials of gf MAR+suffix F<M	

Marina>Michal	<H(Michael)>Hn	
Mark	Rn	4
Mark	<H(Mordechai)	
Masja	<H(Moshe)	
Matat	Fn	
Mathew	<Y(Mottel)<H (Mordechai)	
Matvey/Matthew	<Y(Mottel)<H (Mordechai)	2
Maxim	<Y(Micee)<H (Michael)	
Maxim	Rn	
Maya	<Y(Meita<Y(Matilda)	
Maya	R&Hn	
MeyerJuda	Y(Meyer)&H(Yehuda	
Micee	<H(Michael)	
Michael	Hn	16
Michael	<H(Moshe)	4
Michael	<H(Meir)	
Michael	for non-Jewish gf	
Michael	<H(Mordechai)	
Michael>Moshe	<H(Moshe)>Hn	
Michlaya	H(Michael?	
Minna	Y<H(Miryam)	

Mira	<H(Miryam)	2
Miron	<Y(Meir)	2
Moise	H(Moshe)	
Mordekhai	H(Mordechai)	
Mordukh	<H(Mordechai)	
Moshe	Hn	
Musia	Uzbek(Musia,"fly")	
Nadezhda	Rn	2
Nadedzda	Rn pop actress	
Nairah	?	
Natalia	<<H(Pnina)	
Natalia	Rn	4
Natan	Hn	2
Natanel	Hn	
Natasha>Nataly	<R(Natasha<Pushkin novel>Rn	
Natella	<pop actress	
Naum	H(Nahum)	5
Nicolai	Rn<R(Emil)	
Nina	<H(Pnina)	3
Nina	<H(Naama)	2
Nina	<H(Tzipora)	
Nina	<Nunya/Nuhem?	
Nodari	Georgian name	

Nona	Irish name	2
Oleg>Alex	<HR(Alexander)>HRn	
Oleg>Gai	Rn>Hn	
Olga	Rn("holy")	4
Olga>Ella	<Y(Yente)>Hn	
Pavel	Rn	3
Pavel	<H(Pesah)+Y (Pesye)F<M	
Pavel>Paul	Rn>Rn	
Pavel>Shaul	<H(Shaul)>Hn	
Perl-Polina	Y(Perl)&R(Polina)	
Peter>Rafi	<Y(Pinye<H(Pinchas) >Hn	
Philip	Rn	
Pinchas	Hn	
Polina	Rn	
Polina	<Y(Paya)<H(Puah)	
Pota	Lang?	
Rachel	Hn	5
Rachel	<Y(Ruchele)<H (Rachel)	
Rachel	<Y(Rachilia)<H (Rachel)	
Rachel	<H(Reuven)	

Rachilya>Rachel	<H(Rachel)>Hn
Rachmil	H(Rachamim)
Raisa	Yn
Raisa	<Y(Shaine-Ruhel)
Raisa	<H(Raya)
Raisa	<H(Rachel)
Rebecca	H(Rivka)
Reful	H(Rafael)
Regina	Rn
Regina	<H(Rivka)
Renata	<Rus actress
Rima	<H(RIva)+Y(RosA)
Rimma	<Arab "white antelope"?
Rita	<R(Margarita)<H (Pnina)?
Rita	<Y(Frida)
Riva	H(Rivka)
Rivka	Hn
Roman	Rn
Roman	<H(Rivka)M<F
Roman	<Y(Roza)M<F
Roman	<H(Rachel)M<F
Ron	H(Aharon)?

Rona	<?Ronza Lang?	
Rosa	Y(Reise)	
Rose	Y(Rosa)	
Roshel	F("holy")	
Rozalia	<Y(Reizl)	
Ruvin	H(Reuven)<H (Rivka)M<F	
Sabina	Rn	
Sabina	<H(Shmuel+Bina) F<M&F	
Samuel	H(Shmuel)	4
Sara	Hn	5
Semion	Rn<SoniaM<F	
Semion	<Y(Zeide)"elder"	
Semion>Shimon	<Y(Shlome<H(Shlomo) >Hn	
Semyon	<H(Shimon)	
Sergei>Sahar	<H(Sima)>HnM<F	
Sergo	Ga Rev ldr Sergo Ordjonikidze	
Shaya	H(Yeshaiyahu)	2
Shendl	Yn	
Shifra	Hn	
Shleima>Zinovy	YH(Shleima-Zalman)	

	>Rn in 1924	
Shlomo	H(Shlomo)	
Shmerii	H(Shmaryahu)	
Silva	Rn	
Silva	<H(Tzipora)	
Sima	Hn	3
Simcha	Hn	
Slava	R Rev. name	
Sofia	Rn	
Solomon	H(Shlomo)	
Sonia/ya	Rn	2
Sophia	Rn	4
Sophia	<R(Sophia)&Shaika? 2gm	
Sophia	<Y(Shaina)	
Sophia	H(Sara)&Surka?2gm	
Stanislav	Rn	
Stanislav>Asher	<H(Zecharya)>Hn	
Stella	<H(Esther)	2
Stella	<Surgitle? Lang?	
Stephen	Rn	
Susana>Shoshana	<Y(Sosya<H(Sara)>Hn	
Svetlana	Rn	4
Svetlana	<Rn(Sonya)>Hn	

Svetlana>Orly	<H(Shlomo)>HnF<M	
Svetlana>Ora	<F(Sivio)<H(Zviya) >Hn	
Tali	H(Tali)	
Tamara	H(Tamara)	3
Tamara	<Y(Toible<H(Tova)	
Tatiana	Rn	4
Tova	Hn	
Tsalya>Bezalel	<H(Bezalel)>Hn	
Ulie	Rn	
Ura	<Y(Yudele)<H(Yehuda)	
Urie	<H(Yosef)	
Urie	Rn	
Urie	<Y(Yudel)<H(Yehuda)	
Urie&Yona	<H(Yona)	
Ury	(Urka)lang?	
Vadim>Dani	Rn>Hn	
Valentin	Rn	
Valentina	Rn Heroine	2
Valentina	<Rn(Leontii)F<M	
Valery	<R Famous Pilot	
Vera	Y(Vera)<H(Dvora	2
Vera	<H(Chava)	
Veronika	Rn	

Veronika	<H(Nahum)F<M	
Victoria	Rn	2
Viktor	Rn	
Vladimir	Rn	6
Vladimir	<Y(Velvel)<H(Ze'ev)<H(Binyamin)	4
Vladlen	<VLADimir LENin	
Wolf	<H(Ze'ev)<H<H(Binyamin)	
Yania	(Yanya)?Lang	
Yanina	<Y(Yankel)<H(Yaakov)	
Yehuda	Hn	
Yosef See: Joseph		
Yuli	<H(Yehuda)F<M	
Zachar	H(Zacharya)	2
Zilya	<H(Tzipora)	
Zinaida	Rn	4
Zinaida	<R(Zinovy)	
Zoiya	Rn<Y(Zlata)<Y(Golda)	
Zolya>Yisrael	<H(Zalman)>Hn	

Appendix B: Sample 2: Central Asian Russia

Abraham Q	Hn	6
Ada#Adino	H(Ada)	
Adassa	H(Hadassa)	
Adino Q	H(Ada)	2
Albert	<H(Abraham)	
Albert#Avner	H(Avner)	
>Arieh		
Albert#Avram	<H(Avram)	
Alexander	HRn	
Alexander	<F(Bavel)<RPavel	
Alexander	HRn	
#Abo ben		
Shalom		
Alexander#Osher	H(Asher)	
Alexander	<H(Shlomo)	
#Shlomo		
Alexander	<H(Shalom)	
#Shalom		
Alexander	<H(Zvulun)	
Alexandra	Rn;H(Yeshua)	
#Yushua		
Alexey>Alex	HRn	
Alexandra	HRn	

Alexey	Rn;Hn	
#Arichai		
Ali-Sultan	Arabic	
Alice	Rn	
Alik#Amnun	<H(Amnon)	
Alik#Avrom	<H(Avram)	
Alla	Rn	
Alla#Adina	H(Adina)	
Alla#Shoshana	<H(Shoshana)	
Amir	Hn	
Amir#Armidjuh	Hn;Gorsky form	
Amner	Hn	2
Anatoli#Natan	<H(Natan)	2
Angela	Rn	2
Angela#Malka	<H(Malka)	
Angelika	Rn	
Angelika#Angela	Rn;Rn	
Angelina	Rn	
Anna	H(Chana)	
Ariel	Hn	
Arkad>Yisrael	Rn>Hn	
Arkadi#Avrom	<H(Avrom)	
Arkady	Rn	
Arkady	<Tad(Avrekh)	

Arkady#Ariel	<H(Ariel)	
Arnold	<Schwartzenegger	
Aron	H(Aharon)	4
Arsen>Asher	Rn>Hn	
Arsen#Avram	<H(Avram)	
Artem>Ariel	Armenian name>Hn	
Arthur	Rn	2
Arthur#Abkhai	Rn;Hn	
Arthur#Arikha	Rn;Hn	
Arthur#Aron	Rn;Hn	2
Asaya	Rn	
Avital	Hn	
Avner	Hn	2
Azaria#Asario	H(Azarya)	
Aziza	F("precious")	
Bakhmal	Fn	
Bekho/Bukhor	H(Bechor)	2
Bella	Yn	
Bella	<Y(Bunia)	
Bella#Bakhmal	<F(Bakhmal) "velvet"	
Bella#Bolor	<F(Bolor)"mirror"	2
Benjamin Q	Hn	3
Bension#Beni	H(Ben-Tziyon)	

Berta/Bertha	Rn	3
Berta	<H(Bracha)	
Berta#Bitty	Rn;H(Batya)	
Berta#Bracha	<H(Bracha)	2
Berta#Blor	Rn;F("mirror")	
Bertha#Bakhmal	<F(Bakhmal) "velvet"	
Bertha#Bittie	<H(Batya)	
Bertha#Burkho	<H(Bracha)	
Betsian	H(BatZion)	
Bitiaya/Bittie	H(Batya)	2
Boris	Rn	
Boris	<H(Baruch)	3
Boris#Boruch	Rn;Hn(Baruch)	
Boris	<H(Bechor)	
Boris#Bachor Q	<H(Bechor)	11
Boris#Berele	Y(Berele)<H(Dov)	
Boris#Chaim	Rn;Hn	
Borukh	H(Baruch)	
Bracha#Burkho	H(Bracha)	
Bronia	<F(Blor)"mirror"	
Bronia#Burkho	Y(Breina)	
Chai	Hn	
Chaika/Khaika	F("boss")	3

Chaim	Hn	
Chana	Hn	2
Chana#Chusni	Hn;F("beauty")	
Chanuka	Hn	
Dani#Donik	<H(Daniel)	
Daniel	Hn	3
Danil>Daniel	H(Daniel)	2
Danil#Don	<H(Daniel)	
David	Hn	10
David#Doniel	Hn	
Diana#Dinoh	<H(Dina)	
Dina	H(Dina)	
Dina#Adinah	Hn;Hn	
Dina#Dino	H(Dina)	2
Djora>Dani	F("friend")>Hn	
Dmitry	Rn	
Dora	<H(Dvora)	3
Dora#Dovorah	<H(Dvora)	
Dvora	Hn	
Edik#Eleazar	<H(Eleazar)	
Edward#Ezra	<H(Ezra)	
Efim	H(Efraim)	
Efim#Efraim	H(Efraim)	
Elena	Rn	2

Elena>Ilana	Rn>Hn	3
Elene#Leah	Rn;Hn	
Eleonora	Rn	
Eliahu	Hn	
Elisaveta	H(Elisheva)	2
Elizaveta#Leah	H(Elisheva;Hn	
Ella	HAram(Illa)"best"	
Ellena#Leah> Ilana	Rn;Hn	
Emil	<Emil Zola	
Emilia	Rn	
Emin	F(Emin)"faith"	
Emma	Rn<month of May	
Emma	<R(Emma)&H(Shalom)	
Ernest	Rn	
Esphira	H(Esther)	
Essi#Esther	Hn	
Esteer>Eti	<H(Esther>H dimform	
Esther	Hn	7
Esthira	H(Esther)	
Esthira>Esther	H(Esther)>Hn	
Eteri<Esther?	GeorgianN?	
Eugenia	Rn	
Eve#Joffoh	<H(Yafa)	

Evgeny	Rn	2
Ezroh-Hakoen	H(EzrahaKohen)	
Elena#Lea	<Hn	
Faya#Frekho	<Y(Feigel);Tadfrm	
Felix	Rn	
Frekho	Tadn<Y(Frida)	
Frida#Frekho	Y(Frida)	3
Gabriel	Hn	
Galina#Shusha	<H(Shoshana)	
Gavriel	Hn	5
Gavriel>Gabi	Hn	
Genady#Gavriel	<Hn	
Georgi>Jurai	Rn<F(Jurai)"friend" >Fn	
Georgii#Jura	Rn;F("friend")	
Georgy	Rn	
Gera	Rn form George	
Gershel	Y(Hirsh)<H(Zvi)	
Gershon	H(Gershom)	
Grigory#Gavriel	<H(Gavriel)	
Grigory#Gamniel	<H(Gamliel)	
Gulsun	F("flower")	
Gurabai	Bukharsky("friend")	
Helena#Leah	<H(Leah)	

Herman	Rn	
Ida	Yn	
Igor#Eliyahu	<H(Eliyahu)	
Igor#Imonel	<H(Imanuel)	
Igor#Izhak	<H(Yitzhak)	
Ilan	Hn	
Ilana	Hn	
Ilia	Rform<H(Eliyahu)	4
Ilia>Eli	H(Eliyahu)	
Ilia#Ilias	H(Eliyahu)	
Ilia#Imanuel	Rn<H(Eliyahu);Hn	
Iliada	Rn<H(Elijah)	
Iliavuh	H(Eliyahu)	
Imanel	H(Imanuel)	
Immanuel	Hn	2
Inessa	Rn	
Inessa#Esther	Rn;Hn	
Irina	Rn	
Irina#Esther	<H(Esther)	
Irina#Istam	<F(Istam)"overcome"	
Irina#Mazol	<H(Mazal)	
Irina#Tovia	<H(Tovia)	
Isaak	Hn	
Isaak#Isokhor	<H(Yisachar)	

Isabella#Zilpa	<H(Zilpa)	
Isai	H(Isaiah)	
Isak/Ishak	H(Yitzchak	2
Iski#Iskibai	<H(Yechizkiyahu)	
Israel/Isroel	H(Yisrael)	3
Istam	F(Istam)	3
	"overcome"	
Isabella#Bilio	<Bilio F<H(Bilha?)	
Izgkhil	<H(Yechezkel)?	
Izhak	H(Yitzhak)<Shamir	
Jacob	H(Yaakov)	3
Jaffa/Joffo	H(Yafa)	6
Jan	Rn	
Janna	Rn	2
Janna#Rochel	<Y(Rochel)H(Rachel	
Janna#Shoshana	Rn;Hn	
Janna#Zilpo	<H(Zilpa)	
Jemali	Ar("handsome")	
	also F?	
Joseph/Josiph	Hn	12
Jossah	<H(Joseph)	
Juhanan	F<H(Yochanan)	
Julia/nna	Rn	2
Julianna	<Parents' intls	

Julietta	Rn	
Khai	H(Chai)	
Khananiah	H(Chananiah)	
Klara	Gern	
Ksenia	Rn	
Lala	Rn	
Larisa>Liora	Rn>Hn	
Larisa#Blor	F(Blor)"mirror"	
Larisa#Jaffa	<H(Yafa)	
Larisa#Leah	<H(Leah)	
Larisa#Lora	Rn;Rn	
Larisa#Rochel	<H(Rachel)	
Lazar	H(Eliezer)	
Lazar#Eliezer	H(Eliezer)	
Leah	Hn	2
Leila	Hn	
Leonid	Rn	
Lev	<H(Levi)	
Liana	Rn	
Liza	H(Elisheva)	2
Liza#Leah	<H(Leah)	
Lubov	Rn	3
Lubov	Rn<H(Leah)	
Lubov#Asnat	<H(Asnat)	

Lubov#Frekhol	Rn;<Y(Frida)	
Lubov	<H(Imashalom)	
#Imashalom		
Ludmila	Rn	3
Ludmila#Bakmal	Rn;F("velvet")	
Ludmila#Yael	<H(Yael)	
Lydia	<H(Leah)	
Lydia/Lidya	Rn	2
Maia	H(Maya)	
Malka	Hn	
Maleko#Malko	H(Malka)	2
Manasher	H(Menashe)	
#Menashe		
Mani	H(Imanuel)	
Manuvakh	Lang/Mng?<Imanuel?	
Manzol	H(Mazal)	
Maphrat	Fn?	
Margaritha	<H(Michal)	
#Michal		
Margarita	<H(Rivka)	
Margarita	H(Margalit)	
#Margalit		
Margarita	Rn;H(Rivka)	
#Rivka		

Margarita #Mazal	H(Mazal)	
Margarita#Rita	Rn;Rn	
Maria	Rn	4
Maria#Malka/o	<H(Malka)	2
Maria#Mariam	H(Miryam)	
Maria#Mathrat	Mathrat Lang/Mng?	
Maria#Miriam	<H(Miryam)	
Marianna#Miryam	<H(Miryam)	
Marianna#Mazal	<H(Mazal)	
Marik#Markiel	Yn<H(Mordechai)	
Marik#Mordukh	H(Mordechai)	
Marina	Rn	3
Marina#Malko	<H(Malka)	
Marina#Mazal	<H(Mazal)	2
Mark	Rn	
Markel/Markiel	Yn<H(Mordechai)	2
Mark	Rn	
Marlen	Rn<Marx & Lenin	
Marusia#Malka	H(Malka)	
Mathalalel #Malial	Lang/Mng?	
Mavlen	Rn<Marx & Lenin	
Maya#Mazal	<H(Mazal)	

Maya#Miriom	<H(Miryam)	
Mazal/ol	Hn	3
Mazantu#Mazal	<H(Mazal)	
Maziko	H(Mazal)	
Maziko#Mazal	H(Mazal)	
Meier/Meir	Hn	5
Melekhem#Ezra	<H(Ezra)	
Menashe	Hn	
Merik#Meier	Hn	
Michael Q	Hn	13
Michael#Mendel	Y(Mendel)	
Mikhail#Moshia	H(Mashiah)	
Mishail#Mishoel	<H(Michael)	
Michael	<H(Moshe)	2
Mishoel	<Hn;Hn	
#Moshe Chaim		
Michael#Moshe	<H(Moshe);Hn	3
Michael>Moshe	Hn>Hn	
Mila	Rn	
Milana	<H(Malka)	
Milana	Rn	
Milana#Mikhal	<H(Michal)	
Milana#Penina	<H(Penina)	
Mira	H(Miryam)	2

Miriam	H(Miryam)	2
Misha sonDavid	H(Michael&David	
Misha#Menashe	<H(Menashe)	
Misha#Mosheak	Rn;H(Mashiah)	
Moneh	H(Imanuel)	
Moshe Q	Hn	6
Moshe Chaim	Hn;Hn	
Moshiach Q	H(Mashiah)	2
Moshiah-Zvi	H(Mashiah-Zvi)	
Murduchai	H(Mordechai)	
Nadedzda#Namoh	Rn;F("new moon")	
Naftali	Hn	2
Nagina	Hn	
Nanuli?	Lang/Mng?	
Natali	Rn	
Natali#Nekhadam	Rn;F("luck")	
Natan	Hn	2
Natela	<H(Adina)	
Nazikoh	Georgian name	
Nekhadam	Fn("luck")	
NeliaQ#Nekadam	Rn?;F("luck")	
Nelli	Rn	
Nerick#Neriah	<H(Naftali)	
Nerioh	H(Neria)	

Niah#Niayz	Uzbek name mng?	
Nikolai#Nissim	<H(Nissim)	
Nina	<H(Penina)?	
Nina#Nekhadam	Yn;Fn	2
Nissan Q	Hn	7
Nisim-Khai	H(Nisim+Chai)	
Nurah	H(Nurya)	
Odosah#Asiah	<H(Hadassa);Rn	
Oikhan	Fn	2
Oksana	Ukrn	2
Oksana#Osnat	Ukrn;Hn	
Oleg	Rn	3
Oleg#Avram	Rn;Hn	
Olesia#Hefsi	<H(Hepzibah)?	
Olga	Rn	
Olga>Orli	Rn>Hn	
Olga#Oghil Q	Rn;Tadn<H(Abigail)	5
Olga	<H(Osnat)	
Orit-Sivioh	Hn;Tadn	
Orli	Hn	
Osher	H(Asher)	3
Osnat	Hn	3
Pavel	Rn	
Petr#Pinchas	<H(Pinchas)	2

Pinchas	Hn	
Polina	<H(Penina)	
Rachel	Hn	4
Rachel#Mazal	Hn	
Rachmin Q	Hn	6
Rafael Q	Hn	6
Raia#Rachel	<H(Rachel)	
Raia#Yael	Hn	
Raiah#Riva	Hn;<(Rivka)	
Raisa	<H(Rachel)	
Raisa	<H(Raya)	2
Raisa	Rn prob<H(Raya)	
Raisa#Rachel	<H(Rachel)	
Raisa#Raia	<H(Raya)	
Raisa#Rochel	<H(Rachel)	
Raya	<Y(Raisa)	
Raya#Rochel	Hn	
Regina	Rn	
Rena	Uzbek name	
Renah#Rochel	<H(Rachel)	
Rita	Rn	
Riva	H(Rivka)	3
Riva#Rivko	H(Rivka)	2
Riva#Rochel	<H(Rachel)	

Riva#Rugoh	<H(Rivka)	
Robert	Rn	
Robert	<H(Reuven)	
Robert#Reuven	<H(Reuven)	
Robi#Ribi	F("blessing")	
Roman	Rn	2
Roman#Eliyahu	<H(Eliayhu)	
Roman#Nataniel	<H(Nataniel)	
Roman#Rachmin	<H(Rachamim)	2
Roman#Rochel	Rn;F(Roshel) "holy"	
Roman#Ruchel	Rn;Lang/Mng?	
Rosa/Roza	Yn	4
Rosa#Ogkhoil	Yn;Tadn<H(Abigail?	
Rosa#Rukhamo	Yn;Fn	
Rosa#Shoshana	Yn;Hn	2
Roshel Chaim	Fn & Hn	
Rostilav#Rochel	Rn;F(Roshel)"holy"	
Rotshell	F(Roshel)"holy"	
Rozalia	Y(Rosa)	
Ruben/Rubin	H(Reuven)	3
Ruben#Ruven	H(Reuven)	
Rugoh	<H(Rivka)	
Rusalina	<H(Yerushalaim)	

Sara	Hn	6
Sara#Soro	H(Sara)	2
Sara-Elizabeth	H(Sara)&H(Haya)	
Semen	<H(Tzion)	
Semen>Sami	H(Shimon)	
Semen#Simka	<H(Simcha)	
Semen#Zion	<H(Tzion)	
Shaliko	F<H(Shlomo)?	
Shalom	Hn	2
Shaul	Hn	
Sheba	H(Sheva)	
Shendlia	Y(Sheindel)<H(Yafa)	
Shimon	H(Shimon)	
Sh(o)lomo	Hn	3
Shmuel#Shamuel	H(Shmuel)	
Shoshana	Hr	2
Shulamit	Hn	
Shumel#Shmuel	H(Shmuel)	
Sima#Simcha	H(Simcha)	
Simon	H(Shimon)	
Sion	H(Tzion)	
Sion#Samekh	<H(Tzion;Hn	
Slava#Shalamo	<H(Shlomo)	
Sofa#Soro	Rn(Sophia);H(Sara)	

Sofa#Sporah	<H(Esther)	
Sofia#Zviya	<H(Zviya);Hn	
Solomon	H(Shlomo)	4
Solomon#Shlomo	H(Shlomo)	3
Sonia	Rn	
Sonia#Sara	<H(Sara);Hn	
Sonia#Siviah	<H(Zviya);Tad "new"	
Sonia#Sivia	Rn;Tad("new")	
Sonia#Soroh	<H(Sara)	
Sophia	Rn	
Sporah#Sara	H(Sara)	
Stella#Esther	<H(Esther)	2
Stella#Istaat	<F(Istaat) "overcome"	
Suria	Hn	2
Susanna#Shosha	H(Shoshana)	
Suzanna#Sara	<H(Sara)	
Sveta#Sofa	Rn;Rn	
Sveta#Sporoh	Rn;H(Tzipora)	
Svetah#Sivio	Rn;Tad("new")	
Svetlana	Rn	3
Svetlana#Sara	<H(Sara)	
Svetlana>Sara	<H(Suria)Rn>Hn	

Svetlana#Sivio	Rn;Tad("new")	3
Svetlana#Sivio	<H(Zviya);Tad ("new")	3
Taisiah#Tova	H(Tova)	
Tamara	Hn	4
Tamara#Debora	<H(Dvora)	
Tamara#Osnat	<H(Osnat)	
Tamara#Tamor Q	H(Tamar)	13
Tatiana	Rn	
Tatiana#Tova	<H(Tova)	
Tatyana	<Y(Teibele)	
Tobia	H(Tova)	
Vasili	Rn	
Veronica	Rn	
Viacheslav #Nissim	<H(Nissim)	
Vilen #Benyamin	Rn<V Lenin	
Vitali#Benija	<H(Binyamin)	
Vladik#Vadio	Rn&F form	
Vladimir	Rn	
Vladimir>Zeev	Rn<Jabotinsky>Hn	
Vladislav	Rn	
Volodya	Rn;H(Mordechai)	

#Mordechai		
Vyacheslav	Rn;H(Shlomo)	
#Shlomo		
Yacov Q	H(Yaakov)	10
Yacov#Yotgor	Hn;F("memory")	
Yael	Hn	2
Yaffa	Hn	
Yalta	Rn	
Yashua	<H(Yeshua)	
Yehoshua	Hn	
Yosef	Hn	
Yukhai	F("God's name")	
Yukhanon	H(Yochanan)	
Yulia	Rn	
Yulia#Mira	<H(Miryam)	
Yulia#Yukheved	<H(Yocheved)	
Yura#Yuda	H(Yehuda)	
Yuri	Rn	
Yuri#Iskia	Rn;<H(Yechizkiyahu)	
Yuri#Nuriel Q	<H(Nuriel	2
Yuri#Uriel	<H(Uriel)	
Yuri#Yuchanan	H(Yochanan)	2
Yurï#Yudah Q	<H(Yehuda)	4
Yury#Yair	H(Yair)	

Yuzik#Yosef	H(Yosef)	
Zalmon	Y(Zalman)	
	<H(Shlomo)	
Zaur#Zecharya	<H(Zecharya)	
Zeev	Hn	
Zina>Ziva	Rn>Hn	
Zinaida	Rn	
Zinaida#Esther	Rn;F(Esther)	
Zoia>Ziva	Rn<Arab(Zooleikha)	
	>Hn	
	>Hn	
Zoia#Sofa	Rn;Rn	
Zoya	Rn	2
Zoya	<H(Ziva)	
Zoya#Leah	<F(Zaravshan)	
Zoya#Mazaltov	Rn;Hn	
Zoya#Zulai	Rn;Fn?	2
Zulpho	H(Zilpa)	
Zumrai	F("emerald")	
Zvi	Hn	